

PECH, M.

"Use of multiple-stop relays in automatic control."

ELEKROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

Poland/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1299

Author: Dmowska, W., and Pech, M.

Institution: None

Title: A Method for the Quantitative Determination of Decamethylene-1, 10-bis-trimethylammonia Iodide in Aqueous Solution and in Solutions of Physiological Salts

Original

Periodical: Acta polon. pharmac., 1956, Vol 13, No 3, 219-222 (published in Polish with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract: For the determination of decamethylene-1, 10-bis-trimethylammonia (decametoniumiodid) (I) with silver nitrate in the medicinal compounds "evlissin" and "sinkurin," about 0.4 gms samples are dissolved in 50 ml water to which 5 ml of 6 N HNO₃ (II), 20 ml of 0.1 N AgNO₃, 3 ml of nitrobenzene, and one milliliter of iron-ammonium alum solution (ca. 40% solution acidified with II) are added. The excess AgNO₃ is titrated with 0.1 N NH₄SCN. When physiological salts are present in

Card 1/2

PECH, MARIA

Determination of Iodine in Iodine Compounds
Author: S. Szwarc and Wanda Czernicka
Journal: Roczniki Chemii, 1962, 36, 219-224 (Polish, English summary).
A method is outlined for the determination of iodine in the sample by means of a standard iodine solution. Five ml. of a 0.5% soln. of I is mixed with H₂O₂, 0.3 ml., and H₂SO₄ 1 ml., and heated to boiling for approx. 10 min. After cooling 0.3 ml. of a 25% phenol soln. in Al(OH)₃ is added and mixed. After 2 min. of standing 3 g. of KI is added and the soln. is titrated against 0.02M Na₂S₂O₃. The amt. of I is called, in mg./ml. by using a factor of 0.01239. R. Ehrlich

PECH M.

4/26/2
1-46

Method of iodometric determination of iodine-131. 14-Methyl-
benzylideneiodoform is heated and pyrolyzed in 2N solution
of LiClO₄ at 200°C (Anal. Chem., 1958, 30, 219-222).
Decomposition of iodine is determined by the oxidation of the
iodine to iodate with Br₂ and H₂O₂, all Br₂ is driven off, the solution
is cooled and checked in acetone when KI is added. The liberated
I₂ is titrated in the usual manner with 0.01N Na₂S₂O₃. The method
gives reproducible results. The method was checked against an
alternative determination of the iodine. Both methods give
comparable results, slightly lower than theoretical. A large

PECH, MARIA

Determination of dicamostibine and triphenyltin iodide in uncoated and coated emulsions. W. H. Nichols and Marvin Fisch. U.S.P. 3,117,219 (27 June 1964).
A method is outlined for the determination of dicamostibine iodide (I) through oxidation of the iodide fraction of the sample to iodate, and titrimetric determ. of the iodate by means of a standardized soln. of Na thiosulfate. Five ml. of a 0.3% soln. of I is mixed with H₂O (400), Br (0.2), and H₂SO₄ (1 ml.), and heated to boiling for approx. 10 min. After cooling 0.2 ml. of a 25% phenol soln. in AsO₄H is added and mixed. After 2 min. of standing 2 g. of KI is added and the soln. is titrated against 0.05N Na₂S₂O₃. The amt. of I is calcd. in mg./ml. by using a factor of 0.01369. R. J. Harlan

RJM
MT

PECH, Miroslav, inz.

Mole drainage. Inz stavby 10 nc.7. Suppl: Mechanizace no.7:80-82 '62.

1. Reditelstvi vodohospodarskeho rozvoje, Praha.

PECH, Miroslav, inz.

State and tasks of technical standardization in land improvement operations. Normalizace 11 no.9:294-295 S '63.

1. Reditelstvi vodohospodarskeho rozvoje, Praha.

PEČH, Miloslav

Use of the combination of a square selector and step-by-step selector in control circuits of automatic devices.
Elektrotechnik 19 no.9:258-260 S '64.

1. Zavody, V.I. Lenina National Enterprise, Plzen.

Z/032/62/013/008/004/004
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Pech, R.

TITLE: Relation between ferrite - pearlite and austenite
refractory steels intended for tubes and super-heaters
of steam boilers

PERIODICAL: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 8, 1962, 635

TEXT: An attempt is made in the report to compare a few
types of joints between austenitic and ferritic-pearlitic
steels produced by differing technologies and made with a variety
of materials. As criteria results were taken of long-run strength
tests of the intermediate pieces, the microhardness of the
transition zones, the results of thermal fatigue tests and the
microstructure of the transition zones.

Report No. Z-61-1046, SVÚMT, Prague.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PECH, Rudolf

Traumatic chylothorax. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.25:134-139 20 June 58.

1. II. chir. klinika v Praze, prednosta akademik J. Divis.
(CHYLOTHORAX
traum., review (Cz))

PECH, R.

Tests made with relaxation test-block systems.

P. 1106. (HUTNICKÉ LISTY.) (Brno, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 12, No. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

67101

18.8.200

AUTHOR: Pech, Radovan, Engineer

CZECH/34-59-12-24/44

TITLE: Relaxation of Austenitic Creep Resisting SteelsPERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1119-1121ABSTRACT: Paper presented at the "Symposium on Problems of
Development of Creep-Resisting Materials",

Mariánské Lázné, September 11-13, 1959. Section III.
The author discusses the relaxation behaviour of the
following two Czech produced creep resisting austenitic
chromium steels: Poldi AKVS (0.11% C, 0.55% Mn, 0.69% Si,
0.01% P, 0.009% S, 8.77% Ni, 18.95% Cr, 0.6% Ti, 0.16% Al
metal); Poldi AKVSB (0.11% C, 0.54% Mn, 1.06% Si, 0.03% P,
0.01% S, 11.72% Ni, 13.09% Cr, 0.79% Ti, 1.15% W,
0.16% Al metal). Two methods have been used, namely,
relaxation testing on a machine fitted with an automatic
device for reducing the applied stress in accordance with
the progressive transformation from the elastic to the
plastic range with automatic logging of the time-stress
curve in the specimen (this test machine, which operates
fully automatically, was built by the Research Institute
of the author) and tests on relaxation blocks (Fig 2). The
Card 1/2 results obtained by both methods were in agreement and ✓

CZECH/34-59-12-24/44

Relaxation of Austenitic Creep Resisting Steels

the differences were not in excess of the experimental error. In both cases the relaxation resistance proved to be relatively low at 600°C, however, the value for the Poldi AKVS steel was higher. The relaxation resistance of the latter steel can be increased either by means of a higher austenization temperature or by means of preliminary relaxation. Cold deformation brings about an intensive drop in the relaxation resistance. This is important particularly for austenitic steels which, usually, have a relatively low yield strength. Therefore, in tightening bolts made of austenitic steel it is necessary to avoid stresses exceeding the yield point and thus avoid occurrence of plastic deformation. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Czech and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie, Praha
(State Research Institute for Materials and Technology)

Card 2/2

PTB, h., inz. Čes.

Effect of temperature variations on the creep strength of
Czechoslovak Standard 15 225 steel. Strojírenství Láv. no.8:
602-606 -g '64.

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague.

FECH, R., inz.

Conference on creep tests organized by the Czechoslovak Scientific
Technical Society. Hut listy 16 no. 5:368-369 My '61.

L 23775-65 EWT(n)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWF(t)/EWP(b) MOW/JD

Z/0032/64/014/008/0602/0606

ACCESSION NR: AP4044482

B

AUTHOR: Pech, R. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences)

TITLE: Effect of variable temperature on creep strength in CSN 15 225 steel

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 8, 1964, 602-606

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel creep, creep resistance, steam boiler manufacture, steel heat treatment, Larson Miller diagram

ABSTRACT: Following tests on Czech grades of steel CSN 15 420 (also called Foldi N10) and on CSN N7341, the present article reports the results of variable temperature and stress tests on CSN 15 225, which has a composition of C 0.11, Si 0.17, Mn 0.61, P 0.018, S 0.019, Cr 0.48, Mo 0.50, V 0.25 and is widely used for steam boilers. Tests were run at average temperatures of 550, 575 and 600°C with a variation of $\pm 25^\circ\text{C}$ in each case, but under constant stress. Intermittent heat tests were carried out in an electric furnace with pressure applied either constantly or intermittently, or with air cooling for one hour a day. Such conditions produced no significant changes in the normal chart of creep strength and only very minor changes at two points on the Larson-Miller diagram. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula.

Card 1/2

I 23775-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044482

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Prague (State Research
Institute for Materials and Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MN

NO REP Sov: 005

OTHER: 015

Card 2/2

PECH,Badovan, inz.; VINTR, Jaroslav; CERVENKA, Juraj, inz.

Flash butt welding of superheater tubes from austenitic steel.
Zvaranie ll no.10:277-279 0 '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha (for Pech).
2. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavod Klementa Gottwalda, Brno (for Vintr and Cervenka).

PECH, R.; SPIRIT, J.

Long-term creep tests of steel. p. 280. (Strojirenství, Vol. 7, No. 4,
Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

L 11622-65 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PI-J ASD(m)-3

JD/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4044395 2/0065/64/000/004/0364/0383

AUTHOR: Pach, Radovan (Pekh, Radovan); Veboril Josef (Viborzhil, Josef)

TITLE: The effect of nonstationary testing conditions on the creep strength of the Poldi AKNC nickel-chromium alloy

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 4, 1964, 364-383

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant nickel alloy, nickel chromium alloy, Poldi AKNC alloy, alloy creep strength

ABSTRACT: Poldi AKNC alloy (0.08% C, 74.98% Ni, 18.85% Cr, 2.45% Co, 2.54% Ti, 1.25% Al, 0.23% Fe), used for some gas-turbine parts, was subjected to stress-rupture tests under nonstationary conditions of temperature and stress. Four temperature and stress cycles, which simulate the cycles in a turbine, were used with temperature amplitudes of 25°C between 700 and 775°C and a stress amplitude of 4 kp/mm² in the 18–30 kp/mm² range. The results showed that temperature changes constitute the primary factor affecting rupture life. Under the test conditions used, the rupture life can drop to 60% of the

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L 14022-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044395

value obtained under stationary temperature conditions. If, in addition to changing the temperature, the stress is changed, the rupture life can drop to 40% of the original. The degree of dispersion of Ni₃(Al Ti) precipitate has a considerable effect on the heat resistance of the alloy; with a fine dispersion of the precipitate, the alloy has better heat resistance. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Prague
(State Research Institute of Materials and Technology)

SUBMITTED: 15Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 009

ATD PRESS: 3133

Card 2/2

PECH, Radovan, inz.; VINTR, Jaroslav; KALITA, Bohumil; PAWERA, Karel, inz.

A new electrode for welding fireproof pearlite-ferrite and austenite tubes. Zvaranie 13 no.8:217-221 Ag'64

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague (for Pech). 2. Prvni brnenska strojirna, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno (for Vintr). 3. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava (for Kalita and Pawera).

ACCESSION NR: AP4034556

Z/0065/64/000/002/0153/0168

AUTHOR: Pech, Radovan (Pekh, Radovan); Voboril, Josef (Voborzhil, Yosef)

TITLE: Contribution to the relation proposed by Larson and Miller for
the extrapolation of lengthy tests

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 2, 1964, 153-168

TOPIC TAGS: Larson-Miller relation, rupture, deformation, creep resistance,
creep limit, POLDI AKNC alloy, gamma phase, fatigue

ABSTRACT: The relation $T(C + \log \dot{\epsilon}) = \text{const}$, proposed by Larson and Miller
for extrapolating lengthy tests presupposes that material subjected to a
certain stress always attains the same state at the moment of rupture or a
certain degree of deformation due to temperature and time. Primarily for
reasons of time, lengthy tests cannot be prolonged for the life of installations
in which fireproof materials are used: about 11.5 years of continuous
operation in the case of energy installations, for example. Lengthy tests to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034556

find the limit of resistance to creep or the creep limit must be so conducted as to permit extrapolation from the results of shorter tests. the article discusses several extrapolation methods "which in the opinion of various authors offer more or less precise results". All the studies concerning this problem have been aimed solely at comparing the experimentally measured values with those extrapolated, "which is no direct proof". The work of the author's institute on the effect of exchange heat and stress on the creep resistance of POLDI AKNC alloy necessitated a more thorough analysis of the structural changes under the experimental conditions, especially constant ones, as a basis for comparison with the changes under variable conditions. The paper confines itself to a study of the structural changes recorded in the basic set of long-lasting tests of the POLDI AKNC alloy and the relation between its structure and the Larson-Miller parameter. Samples from the same alloy were also roasted at high temperatures without stress. The main changes in 8/20 Ni-Cr-Al-Ti "during operation" are in the number and size of the precipitates of phase gamma' - $Ni_3(Al, Ti)$, which were determined by quantitative structural analysis. The different speed of formation of gamma' phase precipitates

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034556

cannot be inferred from a comparison of this analysis of stressed and unstressed samples. In the light of the results, the Larson-Miller relation appears realistic (attainment of the same state at the moment of rupture at each level of experimental stress). This offers hope for evaluating the fatigue of the material as to creep resistance on the basis of its structure. Such experimental material has not heretofore been available. In practice the problem of evaluating fatigue will probably be still more complicated. There are frequent cases where a part is not strained in certain time intervals by stress, but only by heat, so that the particles grow without creep damage to the material. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 5 graphs and 33 photos of structures.

ustav

ASSOCIATION: Statni vyzkumný materialu a technologie, Prague (State Research Institute for Material and Technology)

SUBMITTED: 31Aug63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

I 21350-66 T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JW
ACC NR: AP5016667

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0065/65/000/003/0257/0272

AUTHOR: Voboril, Josef—Voborzhil, Yosef; Pech, Radovan—Fekh, Radover; Vodsekslek, Josef—Vodseyalek, Yosef

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials and Technology, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie)

TITLE: Relations between precipitation processes and properties of creep-resistant Ni-Cr base alloys

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 3, 1965, 257-272

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, metal property, phase precipitation, metal stress, temperature effect, rupture strength, phase transformation, creep, creep resistance

ABSTRACT: Principal structural constituents in Ni-Cr alloys (phases γ' , η , carbides, σ , and others and conditions of their occurrence are described. On the basis of the authors' experiments and certain data from the literature, it is possible to draw some general conclusions concerning the precipitation of different phases in Ni alloys. The Ni-Cr alloys work always under conditions where the precipitable γ -phase has already been precipitated. The best properties of the alloy are attained at a certain size of the γ -phase particles and the test conditions (stress, temperature, and time of rupture). The TiC is the most stable carbide occurring in the Ni-Alloy. It is followed by (in the order of decreasing stability): M_6C , $M_{23}C_6$, and M_7C_3 . The

Cord 1/2

LUNKA, Ctoker; PECH, Rudolf

Early detection of breast tumors using systematic diagnostic-
therapeutic technic. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.23-24:618-626
15 June 56.

1. Z poliklin. II. chir., kliniky v Praze, pred. akad. Jiri Divis.
zastupce prednosti pro ambulantni slozku prof. Dr. Vaclav David
O.L., P.-Holesovice, Letohradská 10.
(BREAST, neoplasms,
mass surveys (Cs))

PECH, T.

PECH, T.

Endre Szepesi and Andras Elek's Tulfe-sultse-vedelmi Iranyelvek
(Guiding Principles of Protection against Excess Tension); a
book review. p. 301

Vol. 48, No. 10, Oct. 1955 Budapest, Hungary ELEKTROTECHNIKA

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ELAL), LC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March, 1956

FECH, T.

W. O. Schumann and H. Prinz' Improvement of High-Tension Technique. Vol. 2. Transfer of Polyphase Electric Current; a book review. p. 384. (Elektrotechnika, Budapest, Vol. 47, no. 12, Dec 1954)

30: Monthly list of East European Accessions (SEAL), LC Vol 4, no. 6, June 1955 Unclassified

PECH, Vladimir, int.

New elements in the electric equipment of Diesel locomotives. Zel
dop tech 10 no.11:324-326 '62.

PECH, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ZELEZNICNI TECHNIKA. Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

PECH, V.; RABISKA, M. Electric drive for diesel locomotives. p. 291.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

PECH, V.

Electric mine locomotives.

P. 231, (Rudy) Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

S0: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

PECH, V.

Pech, V. New streetcars with double steering. p. 178. ELEKTROTECHNIK.
Praha. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

Scientific-Technical-CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PECH, Vaclav

Author of an article "Smelting of Exothermic Mixtures"
(Pozarni Technika, Prague, No 1, 1964, p 6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8

ROUSEK, R.; PECH, W.

Pneumatic core box clamping. Slevarenstvi 11 no.8/9:407 Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8"

PECK, Z.

Medical examination of drivers. p. 54.
VSI MOTOC, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 1, Apr. 1959.

cc: Monthly List of East European Publications, (LAW), Lj., 1959, no. 1, p. 11,
"Incl."

TESAR, J.; NADVORNIK, F.; PECK, Z.; REHANEK, L.; SOBOTKA, J.; VOREL, F.

Sudden death in ischemic disease of the heart. Acta univ. carol.
[med.] Suppl. 14:501-511 '61.

1. Katedra soudniho lekarstvi fakulty všeobecného lekarství
University Karlovy v Praze, vedoucí doc. dr. J. Tesar.
(CORONARY DISEASE) (DEATH SUDDEN)

PECH, Z.; MAJER, E.; CSUHAJOVA, L.

Fatal abdominal injuries following traffic accidents. Acta chir.
orthop. traumat. czech. 30 no. 3:203-208 Je '63.

1. Ustav pro soudni lekarstvi fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU
v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. J. Tesar, CSc.
(ABDOMINAL INJURIES) (ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC)
(STATISTICS) (FIRST AID)
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

PECH, Z.

6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TESAR, J., Docent Dr; PODDANY, V; NADVORNIK, F; PECH, Z;
REHANEK, L; SOBOTKA, J; VIHAN, R.

1. Chair of the Judicial Faculty of General Medicine
KU (Katedra soudniho lekarstvi fakulty vseobecneho
lekarstvi KU), Prague (for Tesar); 2. Regional 1
Hygienic-epidemiological Station of the
Middle Bohemian Region, Microbiological
Ward (Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka
stanice Stredoceskeho kraje, mikrobiologicke
oddeleni), Prague - (for all)

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 3, 1963, pp 153-156
"Undiagnosed Cases of Tuberculosis in Sudden and
Foul Deaths."

J. 1813-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(j)

ACC NR: AP6010362

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/65/015/003/0211/0219
*28B*AUTHOR: Pecha, J. (Prague); Petricek, Z. (Engineer; Prague); Kutkova, H. (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of structural analysis for operational manufacturing plans

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15, no. 3, 1965, 211-219

TOPIC TAGS: machine industry, matrix function, industrial production

ABSTRACT: The method of structural analysis is discussed which can improve and facilitate short-term planning at large machine-industry plants which have production lines or series production. Essentially the method is based on the consistent use of matrix algebra with which it is possible to compute the parts and semifinished products needed in manufacturing, the output on the basis of market demands, and also the demands for raw materials and production capacities. The proposed method is being tested at selected machine-industry plants. This paper was presented by J. Saska, Engineer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 11 formulas, and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 vnb

UDC: 330.417: 338.455

DUPEK, Vladimir, inz.; PECHA, Ludvik

Metal-ceramic friction materials for the automobile industry.
Automobil Cz 7 no.8:233-236 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro praskovou metalurgii, Sumperk.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
21 Jul 66

SABOLCIK, Michal, presidium candidate member, KSC Central Committee
POLAK, Ervin, manager, CTK Office for Slovakia; member, Slovak National Council
PECHA, Michal, head, Ideological Department, KSS Central Committee
SULEK, Miroslav, general manager of the CTK

The above officials were present when SAEOLCIK presented the Order of Labor to POLAK on the occasion of his 60th birthday, Bratislava, 21 July.

Praca, Bratislava, 22 Jul 66, p 2.

(4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8

PECHA, V., inz.

Design and construction of the VUVET HS 200-2 mass spectrometer,
Sbor vak elektrotech 3:157-174 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8"

Z/037/60/000/005/052/056
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Pecha, V.

TITLE: Technique and Design of a Mass Spectrometer,
Type VUVET HS 200-2

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960,
No. 5, p. 487

TEXT: The spectrometer is of the Nier type and has a deflection angle of 90°. The dosing system and the ion tube can be heated up to 200 °C. The vacuum system employs metal stopcocks made of stainless steel. The pressure of the measured gas is read by means of a microgauge (from 2 to 200 μ Hg). The supply sources are electronically stabilized and their stability is better than 10'. The electrometer amplifier which is used in the measurement of the ion currents has the input resistance of $2 \times 10^{16} \Omega$. The noise of the amplifier is 8×10^{-15} A and the lowest measurable ion current is 1.6×10^{-14} A. The impurities which can be measured are of the order of 10^{-3} vol. percent. The resolving power of the instrument is 160-180 but can be increased by

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Z/037/60/000/005/052/056
E192/E382

Technique and Design of a Mass Spectrometer, Type VUVET HS 200-2

using narrow slots. The results of the analysis can be observed on the screen of a cathodery tube or can be recorded on paper by means of a potentiometer recorder. The first prototype of the instrument has been operating satisfactorily for a year; it has been used in analysing rare gases. By means of the spectrometer it was possible to overcome the difficulties in mass production of helium. During the current year the instrument will be adjusted for operation with liquids.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav pro vakuovou elektrotechniku,
Praha (Research Institute for Vacuum Electro-
technology, Prague)

Card 2/2

BEDNAR, B.; PECHACEK, E.; BRAUN, A.; JIRASEK, A.; LISKA, K.; PAZDERKA, V.;
STEJSKAL, J.; STEJSKALOVA, A.; VALACH, V.; VORREITH, M.

Neoplasms of the central nervous system. Acta univ. carol.[Med] 1960:
1-102 '60.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM neoplasms)

PECHACEK, J.; HAVELKA, Z., inz.

Tuning the double-drum drives of belt conveyers. Strojirenstvi
14 no. 7:546-551 J1 '64.

1. Transporta, Research Worksite, Prague.

PECHACEK, J.

Hejzlar; Rak, S. Novak's article "Cooperation between Research and Production"; a contribution to a discussion. p. 590.
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, Prague, Vol. 15, no. 12, Dec. 1954.

S0: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956.
Uncl.

Infectious Diseases

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 616.831.9-002.022.71.252-02:616.711-002.1

KOTRLIK, J.; PECHACEK, M.; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Medical Faculty, Charles University (Infekcni Klinika Lekarske Fakulty KU), Hradec Kralove, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. ONDRAČEK.

"Staphylococcal Meningitis Caused by Osteomyelitis of the Spine."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 27-28, 1. Jul 66, pp 720 - 722

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: A case of purulent staphylococcal meningitis in a young man is described. The condition resulted from osteomyelitis of vertebrae L₂ and L₃ with an atypical course. The patient died. Attention is drawn to the necessity of early diagnosis and therapy of meningeal affections. 11 Western, 3 Czech, 1 Polish reference. (Manuscript received Apr 65).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8"

HEROUT, Vladimir; VONDRAČKOVÁ, Anna; SANDA, Zdenek; KOTRLÍK, Jiří;
PECHÁČEK, Miroslav.

Fatal herpetic encephalitis. Anatomical and virological findings.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.4:433-442 '65.

1. Patologicko-anatomicky ustav (prednosta: prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.); Ustav lekarske mikrobiologie (prednosta: MUDr. O. Vejbora); Interni oddeleni nemocnice v Jicině (prednost: doc. MUDr. Z. Sanda, CSc.) a Infekcni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J. Ondracek) Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

KRAL, Ladislav; PECHACEK, Miroslav; NADVORNIK, Pavel; VONDRACKOVA, Anna

Results of long-term observations of patients following tick-borne encephalitis. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.5: 545-553 '65.

1. Infekcni klinika (prednosta .. prof. MUDr. J. Ondracek); Neurochirurgicka klinika (prednosta - prof. MUDr. R. Petr) a Ustav lekarske mikrobiologie (prednosta - MUDr. O. Vejbora) Krejskeho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Hradci Kralove.

PECHACEK, Miroslav; DULICEK, Karel

Presence of beta 2 M globulin fractions in infectious hepatitis.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. S no. 5:583-585 '65.

1. Infekcni klinika (prednosta - prof. MUDr. J. Ondracek) Krajskeho
ustavu narodniho zdravni v Hradci Kralove.

KOTRLIK, Jiri; PRCHACEN, Miroslav

Contribution to the problem of lyssa prevention. Storn. ved. prac.
lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.5:591-594 '65.

1. Infekcni klinika (prednosta - prof. MUDr. J. Ondracek) Krajskeho
ustavu nareodniho zdravi v Hradci Kralove.

PECHACEK, V.; SOKOLICEK, J.

Resistance bridges OMEGA I, II, III. (Supplement) p. 1.
(SDELOVACI TECHNIKA, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

FECHACEK, Vaclav, inz.

Bulb-type dilatation thermostat. Automatizace 4 no. 12:353-356 D '61.

1. Metra, n.p., Blansko.

(Thermostat)

PECHACEK, Vilem

Special superstructures on undercarriages of commercial
automobiles. Siln deprava 13 no.2:5-7 F '65.

PECHALA, F.

Horizontal isobaric divergence and its variation in relation to
the synoptic period. Meteor zpravy 15 no.6:167-174 D '62.

PECHALA, F.

Spare distribution of the "Normalized" Captain and his wife
days of December 20, 1952. Return January 10, 1953 - 3:33 P.M.

PECHALA, F.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: METEOROLOGICKE ZFRANY. Vol. 11, o. 4/5, Oct. 1958

PECHALA, F. Numerical forecasting of the 24-hour barometric tendency at the 500-millibar level. p. 115

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5
May 1958, Unclassified

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; MAKAROV, A.V.; PECHALIN, L.I.

Separation of boron isotopes by chemical exchange Part 2:
Complex compounds of boron trifluoride with , '-dichlorodiethyl
ether (chlorex). Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no. 11:2489-2494 N '60,
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Boron compounds) (Boron--Isotopes)
(Isotope separation)

S/189/60/000/002/001/008/XX
B017/B067

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Makarov, A. V., and Pechalin, L. I.

TITLE: Separation of Boron Isotopes¹⁹ by the Method of Chemical Exchange

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, khimiya. 1960.
No. 2, pp. 3 - 12

TEXT: Chemical exchange is a fundamental method of separating isotopes of light elements. Boron isotopes were separated with the aid of the interaction between boron tetrafluoride and the boron tetrafluoride anisole complex.¹ The separating column is schematically shown in Fig.1. In this method, the B¹⁰ isotope is enriched in the liquid phase. Fig.2 schematically shows the working method. The isotope composition of the samples converted into boron tetrafluoride was determined by the mass spectograph MC-3 (MS-3) with an accuracy of about 1%. In further experiments with the boron tetrafluoride anisole complex in the exchange column, the authors studied, above all, the dependence of the separation coefficient on temperature and the flow velocity of the solution of the

Card 1/2

Separation of Boron Isotopes by the
Method of Chemical Exchange

S/189/60/000/002/001/008/XX
B017/B067

complex. The results are reproduced in Fig. 3. The best separation coefficient obtained was 1.607. Also other complex compounds, e.g., those of boron tetrafluoride with phenetole, β,β' -dichloro-diethyl ester, etc., were suggested for the separation of boron isotopes by the chemical exchange method. The studies for the separation of boron isotopes by chemical exchange methods were begun in 1951; in 1954, the method described was patented. This paper was presented to the Uchenyy sovet kimicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Scientific Council of the Chemical Department of Moscow State University) on October 29, 1958. The authors mention papers by V. D. Moiseyev, Yu. A. Lebedev, N. N. Sevryugova, O. V. Uvarov, N. M. Zhavoronkov, M. Ya. Kats, G. M. Kukavadze, and R. L. Serdyuk. There are 3 figures and 39 references: 15 Soviet, 8 US, 4 British, 1 Danish, 1 French, 6 Dutch, 2 German, 1 South African, 1 Swedish, and 1 Yugoslav.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1959

Card 2/2

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; MAKAROV, A.V.; PECHALIN, L.I.

Separation of boron isotopes by the chemical exchange method.
Part 4: Complex compound of boron trifluoride with phenetole.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.9:2110 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

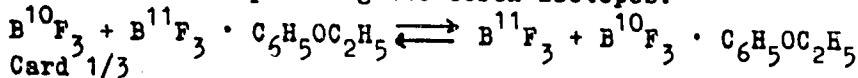
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova,
khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Boron—Isotopes) (Phenetole) (Boron compounds)

21.4200

27686
S/076/ 1/035/009/009/015
B106/B110

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Makarov, A. V., and Pechalin, L. I.
TITLE: Separation of boron isotopes through chemical exchange.
IV. Complex compound of boron trifluoride with phenetole
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1961, 2110

TEXT: In previous papers (Ref. 1: G. M. Panchenkov, V. D. Moiseyev i A. V. Makarov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 112, 659, 1957; Ref. 2: same authors, Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 1851, 1957; Ref. 3: G. M. Panchenkov, A. V. Makarov i L. I. Pechalin, Vestn. Moskovsk. un-ta, seriya "Khimiya", No. 2, 3, 1960; Ref. 4: same authors, Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 2489, 1960; Ref. 5: G. M. Panchenkov, A. V. Makarov i G. V. Romanov, Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 1315, 1961), the authors had reported on using isotope exchange between boron trifluoride and its complexes with anisole and Chlorex for separating boron isotopes. In one of these studies (Ref. 2), the possibility was mentioned of using the isotope exchange between boron trifluoride and its complex with phenetole for separating the boron isotopes. ✓



27685
8/076/01/035/009/009/015
B106/B110

Separation of boron isotopes through ...

The first results obtained for this system are described. The separation of boron isotopes was carried out in an installation designed for the preparation of the isotope B¹¹. Design and mode of operation of this installation had been described previously (Ref. 5). The only alteration consisted in a more effective attachment made of 1X18N9T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel in the form of three-faced 2 by 2 mm spirals of 0.2 mm diameter wire instead of the glass attachment used previously. Phenetole "p. a." without additional purification was used. The experiments with the phenetole complex showed that this complex foams at a slight temperature increase. This greatly complicated the operation of the siphon through which the complex entered the column. The column temperature during the experiment was 30°C, that of the desorber ~ 170°C. The complex was admitted at a rate of ~ 1 ml/min. After 14 hr of operation a gas sample for the isotope analysis was taken from the absorber. Mass spectrometric analyses conducted by A. M. Kolchin's method using borax ions as emitters (Ref. 6: A. M. Kolchin, V. F. Malakhov i G. M. Panchenkov, Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 2124, 1960) showed that the isotope ratio B¹¹/B¹⁰ in the specimen had the value 5.18 ± 0.13 (for the reference specimen the ratio was 4.09 ± 0.06). This result corresponds to a total separation coefficient of 1.26. As in Card 2/3

Separation of boron isotopes through ...

27696
8/076/61/035/009/009/015
B106/B110

other, previously studied complexes, the lighter boron isotope is enriched in the liquid phase also in this exchange. The authors thank A. M. Kolchin and V. F. Malakhov for conducting the mass spectrometric analyses. There are 6 Soviet references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
Khimicheskiy f-t (Moscow State University imeni M. V.
Lomonosov, Chemical Division)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1959

X
Card 3/3

PECHALIN, L.I.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; TIMOFEEV, Ye.P.; TSIMMERMAN, V.D.

"trennung der Isotope des Titans durch Gegenstromdestillation von Titanetrachlorid"

Third Working Conference on Stable Isotopes, 28 October to 2 November 1963, Leipzig.

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Makarov, A. V., and Pechalin, L. I.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical Exchange. II. The
Complex Compound of Boron Trifluoride With β,β' -Dichloro
Diethyl Ether (Chlorex)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 11,
pp. 2489-2494

TEXT: This paper deals with the exchange of the boron isotopes between
 BF_3 and its complex with Chlorex. The following reaction equation is
written: $\text{B}^{10}\text{F}_3 + \text{B}^{11}\text{F}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl})_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{B}^{11}\text{F}_3 + \text{B}^{10}\text{F}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl})_2\text{O}$ (1). BF_3 was
prepared by the reaction $6\text{NH}_4\text{BF}_4 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 8\text{BF}_3 + 6\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2) in
an apparatus described in Ref. 5. A new apparatus (Fig. 1) was used to
separate the boron isotopes. The process is described. 6 l of Chlorex are
poured into the vessel 15 through the funnel 10 and the stop cock 11,

Card 1/6

Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical Exchange. II. The Complex Compound of Boron Trifluoride With β , β' -Dichloro Diethyl Ether (Chlorex)

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064

conveyed into the lower vessel 23 through the stop cocks 12 and 33 by means of a rubber ball, and 15 is filled again with 6 l of Chlorex. The BF_3 formed in the generator is conveyed into the vessel 23 through the stop cocks 22 and 33, and after saturation of the Chlorex contained therein it is passed into the vessel through stop cock 17. Stop cocks 16 and 21 and balls 9 and 20 prevent Chlorex from being sucked opposite to the flow direction of BF_3 . A complete and a partially saturated complex $\text{BF}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl})_2\text{O}$ are obtained in vessel 23 and 15, respectively. From 23 the complex is sucked into the vessel 29 by the rubber ball and the stop cocks 19 and 31; then, it is lifted into vessel 8 by compressed air. The half-saturated complex 15 is passed into vessel 23, and 15 is filled with fresh Chlorex. From vessel 8 the complex is sucked into the electromagnetic regulator 3 through glass filter 5 and stop cock 8; the regulator is controlled by the time relays 2. Regulator and magnetic coil are water- and air-cooled since otherwise the complex would decompose. The flow rate through the column filled with passivated nichrome is controlled by

Card 2/6

Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical Exchange. II. The Complex Compound of Boron Trifluoride With β,β' -Dichloro Diethyl Ether (Chlorex)

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064

dropper 38. The column is in a thermostat whose temperature is varied between 20 - 60°C. After having passed through the column, the complex is heated to 175°C in the desorber 35 filled with glass pipe pieces and heated with the oil of thermostat 36. The liberated BF₃ is conveyed back into the column through the reflux condenser 39, and Chlorex is collected in vessel 25. BF₃ samples are taken in a complex form through stop cock 37 and as a gas through cock 41, Chlorex being frozen out in test glass 46 by an acetone-ice mixture. The isotopic analysis was made with an M(-3) (MS-3) mass spectrometer on the basis of the peaks 10 and 11. The following results were obtained: In the exchange reaction between BF₃ and Chlorex, an isotopic separation occurs, B¹⁰ concentrating in the liquid phase. The separation factor increases from 20 to 60°C when the temperature of the column rises, and amounts to 1.015 ± 0.005 at 60°C. S. I. Babkov and N. M. Zhavoronkov are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 17 references: 5 Soviet, 5 US, 1 British, 2 Dutch, 2 French, 1 Swedish, and 1 Swiss.

Card 3/6

Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical Exchange. II. The Complex Compound of Boron Trifluoride With β , β' -Dichloro Diethyl Ether (Chlorex)

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064

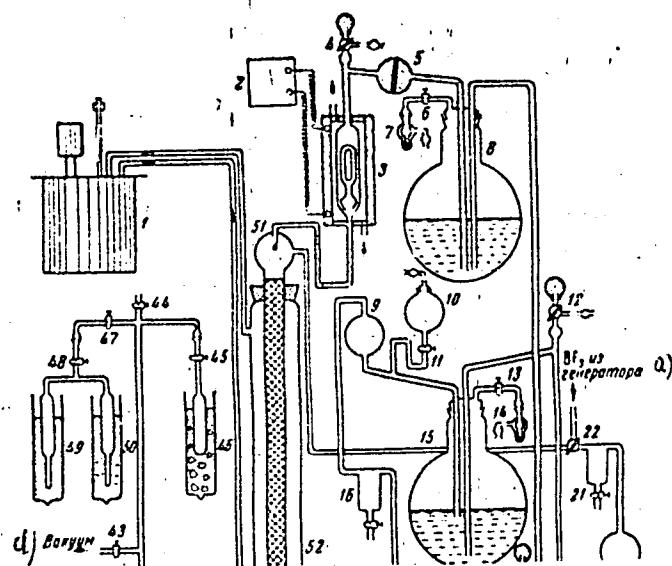
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1959

Legend to Fig. 1 1: thermostat TC-15 (TS-15); 2: time relay; 3: electromagnetic flow regulator; 4,12,17,19,22,23: three-way stop cocks; 5: filter; 6,11,13,24,26-28,30-32,34,41-45,47,48: two-way stop cocks; 7,14,18: mercury seals; 8,15,23: vessels for the complex; 9,20: safety balls; 10: funnel; 16,21: safety glasses; 25: vessel for Chlorex; 29: intermediate vessel for the lifting of the complex; 35: desorber; 36: TC-24 (TS-24) thermostat; 37: test stop cock; 38,51: droppers; 39: condenser; 40: mercury gauge; 46: test glass; 49,50: ampoules; 52: column. a) BF_3 from the generator; b) compressed air; c) dry air; d) vacuum.

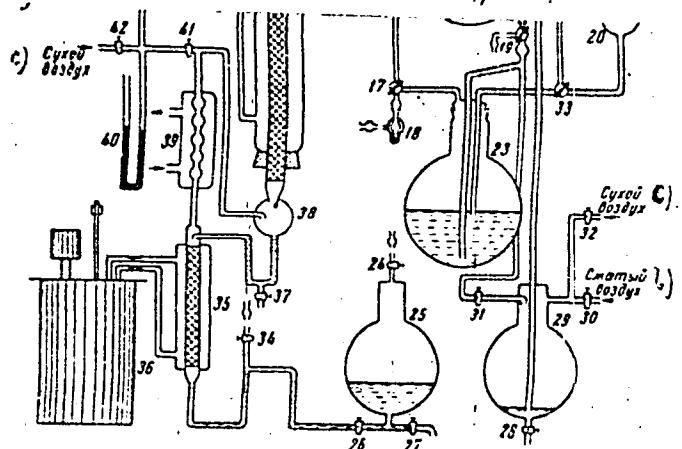
Card 4/6

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064



Card 5/6

S/076/60/034/011/011/024
B004/B064



Card 6/6

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; PECHALIN, L.I.

Determination of the single-stage separation factors of sulfur isotopes. Complex compounds of SO_2 . Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.7:1643-1644 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Sulfur—Isotopes)

PANCHENKOV, G.N., MAKAROV, A.V. PECHALIN, L.I.

Separation of boron isotopes by the method of chemical exchange.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: khim. 15 no.2:3-12 Mr-Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Boron--Isotopes)

PECHAMANN, Vaclav; MELO, Ludovit

Finish of interior smooth surfaces of concrete walls and ceilings.
Poz stavby 13 no. 3:100-102 '65.

1. Pozemne stavby, Bratislava.

L 14827-66

23
B

ACC NR: AP6008341

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/003/0165/0172

AUTHOR: Pechan, Ivan--Pekhan', I. (Graduate physician; Bratislava); Marko, Peter (Graduate physician; Bratislava); Sajter, Vit--Shayter, V. (Engineer; Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava

TITLE: Free nucleotides in some tissues of guinea pigs

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 3, 1965, 165-172

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, chromatography, solvent extraction, acetone, biochemistry, chlorocarboxylic acid, phosphate ester, nucleic acid

ABSTRACT:
Free nucleotides were determined chromatographically on Dowex 1x8 column; the origin of the nucleotides was brain, liver, kidney, spleen, heart, and skeleton muscle of guinea pigs. Extraction of tissue in acetone solution of trichloracetic acid at -70°C suggested by Minard and Davis for brain tissue is suitable also for the other tissues investigated. There are substantial differences in the contents of individual nucleotides in the investigated organs. Edita Pechanova provided technical assistance throughout this work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and

Card 1/2

L 14827-66

ACC NR: AP6008341

3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: 07Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 019
SOW REF: 001

FW
Card 2/2

PECHAN, I.

Nucleic acids in nerve tissues. Cesk. fysiol. 11 no.2:104-116 '62.

1. Katedra biochemie Lek. fak. UK, Bratislava.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS metab) (NERVOUS SYSTEM metab)

PECHAN, I.; MARKO, P.

Free nucleotides in nerve tissue. Cesk. fysiol. 12 no.6:430-443
N°63.

1. Katedra biochemie Lek.fak. UK, Bratislava.

*

PECHAN, I.; MARKO, P.

Free nucleotides in the rat brain after administration of
pentazol and urethane. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 12 no. 5:458-462
'63.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, Comenius
University, Bratislava.
(URETHANE) (ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE)
(NUCLEOTIDES) (BRAIN) (METABOLISM)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ivan PECHAN and Peter MARKO, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Comenius University, Bratislava (Biochemicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho) Bratislava.

"Free Nucleotides of Nervous Tissue. Part 3. Free Nucleotides of Guinea Pig Brain and Liver."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 5, 1963; pp 377-384.

Abstract [English article] : Modified linear gradient elution after Dowex 1 column chromatographic separation, as formates. Most nucleotides in liver paralleled those in brain, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Adenosine and guanosine triphosphates predominated in both organs over the mono- and diphosphates. Present methods are considered inadequate to determine in vivo patterns. Two column chromatograms, 2 tables; 2 Czech (1 unpublished), 1 Polish and 24 Western references.

1/1

3

PEKHAN', I. [Pechan, I.]; MARKO, P.

Determination of free nucleotides in nerve tissue. Biokhimia 29
no.3:408-412 My-Je '64. ('MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii meditsinskogo fakul'teta Universiteta imeni
Komenskogo, Bratislava, Chekhoslovakiya.

PECHAN, Ivan; HAMKO, Peter

Nucleic acids and nucleotides in experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. I. Free nucleotides in the brain and the liver of guinea pigs with experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. Biologia (Bratisl) 20 no. 7:527-536 '65.

I. Department of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

PECHAN, Ivan; MANKO, Peter; SAJTER, Vit

Free nucleotides in some tissues of guinea pigs. Biologia
(Bratisl) 20 no.3:165-172 '65

1. Department of Biochemistry, Komensky University Medical
Faculty, Bratislava.

L 1045-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWT(m)/EWA(b)-2 RN/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP2026089/

CZ/0049/65/000/007/0529/0536 39

AUTHOR: Pachan, Ivan (Pekhan', Ivan) (Doctor of medicine, Candidate of sciences) 36
(Bratislava); Marko, Peter (Doctor of medicine) (Bratislava)

TITLE: Nucleic acids and nucleotides in experimental allergic encephalomyelitis I.
Free nucleotides in the brain and the liver of guinea pigs with experimental aller-
gic encephalomyelitis

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 7, 1965, 529-536

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, brain, liver, nervous system disease, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: Authors' English summary modified: Content of free nucleotides in the brain and liver of guinea pigs suffering from a clinically apparent form of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis was determined by ion-exchange chromatography. The disease was induced by 2 intradermal injections containing lyophilized guinea pig spinal cord and brain, autoclaved and dried Mycobacterium tuberculosis, paraffin oil, and water. The disease caused an increase in the content of free nucleotides in the brain.

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Card 2/2

L 1045-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026089

(mainly in glucose); in the liver a decrease in free nucleotides was found. The decrease was caused even in healthy animals injected with the same material as the disease-inducing mixture, but free of the brain and spinal cord tissue. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, Komensky University,
Bratislava

SUBMITTED: 30Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

MR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 017

JPRS

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PECHAN, I.; MARKO, P.; JURICOVA, J.

1. Dept. of Medical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Comenius Univ.
(Katedra Lekarskej Biokemie LF. FM. Univerzity Komenskeho), Bratislava (see ?); 2. Dept. of Pharmacodynamics, Faculty of Pharmacy
(Katedra Farmakodynamiky Farmaceutickej fak.), Comenius Univ.,
Bratislava (see ?)

Bratislava, Jednajaci Lekarske Listy, Vol. 1, No 3, 15 Feb 1946,
pp. 129-134

"Sugars and nucleotides in experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. Part 2: Nucleic acid content in the nerve tissue of guinea-pigs with experimental allergic encephalomyelitis."

PECHAN, Ivan

Comparison of preparations of desoxyribonucleic acid from the
gray and white substance of the swine brain (Nucleic acids in the
brain. II.). Biologia 16 no.12:922-925 '61.

1. Katedra biochemie Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v
Bratislave.

(BRAIN chemistry) (NUCLEIC ACIDS chemistry)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PECHAN, Ivan; Chair of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Biochemie Lekarskej Fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho), Bratislava.

"Nucleic Acids and Nucleotides in Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis. III. Introduction of a Radioactive Phosphate into Fractions of Nucleic Acids in the Brain of Guinea Pigs in Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 10, 1966, pp 729 - 736

Abstract: In the tissue of the right cerebral hemisphere EAE induces an increase in the content of desoxyribonucleic acid, and a decrease in the concentration of total P, and of the phosphopeptide fractions. 2 Figures, 2 Tables, 13 Western, 5 Czech, 2 Polish references. (Manuscript received 23 Jun 66).

1/1

- 6 -

PECHAN, Ivan, prof. lek.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239810009-8"

Isolation of deoxyribonucleic acid from the swine brain and its comparing with preparations from other tissues; nucleic acids in brain, part 1. Biologia 16 no.4:292-295 '61.

1. Katedra biochemie lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho v Bratislave.

(SWINE) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

37994

S/137/62/000/005/142/150
A052/A101

123/C

AUTHORS: Pechan, J., Kaba, J.

TITLE: New Czechoslovakian automatic friction welding machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 6f, abstract 5B376
("Techn. zpravy. Vyzkum. ustav. naft. motoru", 8, no. 1, 1960 (1961),
26 - 28, Czech; Russian and German summaries)

TEXT: The basic principles of friction welding are outlined. The hydraulic control system of ATS-20 friction welding machine and its operation is described. The machine is intended for welding rods 20 - 50 mm in diameter, 200 mm long from the spindle side and of any length from the loose head side. The compressive force is < 30 tons. The rotating speed is < 1,600 rpm. The temperature on contact sections is 800 - 1,260°C. The welding cycle is automated. X

M. Tapel'zon

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PECHAN, J.; JANOTKA, M.; KOVALCIK, V.

Contribution to the study of blood coagulation in thyrotoxicosis. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.9:523-529 '63.

1. Katedra nemocnicnej internej mediciny Lek. fak. Univ.
Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci prof. MUDr. M. Ondrejicka,
Katedra experimentalnej patologie a farmakologie Lek. fak.
Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. E. Barta, C. Sc.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (THYROXIN)
(PROTHROMBIN TIME) (RABBITS)

ONDREJICKA,M.; MIKO,M.; KADLEC,O.; PECHAN,J.

On the problem of determining electrolytes in erythrocytes.
Bratisl. lek. listy 2 no.10:569-583 '63.

1. Laboratorium pre výskum pohybu vody a elektrolytov v organizme Lek.fak.Univ.Komenskeho v Bratislave; vedúci: prof. MUDr. M.Ondrejicka.

*

MIKO, M.; ONDREJICKA, M.; PECHAN, J.; KADLEC, O.; Technicka spolupraca
HLUBINA, S.

Comments on the determination of intercellular plasma in erythrocyte sediment. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 44 no.8:454-452 '64.

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